(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:27:51 ON 08 JAN 2003)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CABA, CAPLUS, EMBASE, LIFESCI, MEDLINE, SCISEARCH, USPATFULL, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:28:24 ON 08 JAN 2003

L1	67824	S	ULCERATIVE COLITIS
L2	434	S	FUSOBACTERIUM VARIUM
L3	4413245	S	DIAGNOSIS
L4	2481696	S	DETECTION
L5	9	S	L1 AND L2
L6	2	S	L3 AND L5
L7	2	S	L4 AND L6
L8	602669	S	HIS
L9	3887	S	L1 AND L4
L10	1993	S	L9 AND L3
L11	1767	DUP REM	L10 (226 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L12	1	S	L11 AND L2
L13	14471	S	L1 AND L3
L14	2	S	L13 AND L2
L15	3887	S	L1 AND L4
L16	3067	DUP REM	L15 (820 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L17	12	S	L2 AND L3
L18	12	S	L2 AND L4
L19	1	DUP REM	L12 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:27:51 ON 08 JAN 2003)

FILE 'BIOSIS, CABA, CAPLUS, EMBASE, LIFESCI, MEDLINE, SCISEARCH, USPATFULL, JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:28:24 ON 08 JAN 2003

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L9	3887	S	L1 AND L4
L10	1993	S	L9 AND L3
L11	1767	DUP REM	L10 (226 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L12	1	S	L11 AND L2

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AB Background: Microbial agents are a possible cause of **ulcerative colitis**. We have previously reported evidence of bacteria invading the colonic mucosa of patients with **ulcerative colitis** . We have isolated bacteria from inflamed colonic mucosa, examined the localization of the species in the mucosa, and assayed for serum antibodies to the bacteria. Methods:. Cohorts of 31 per group were enrolled from patients with active **ulcerative colitis**, Crohn's disease, ischemic colitis, and colon adenomas. A group of 31 healthy controls were also studied. The presence of bacteria in biopsies of patients with **ulcerative colitis** was analyzed by both isolation and immunohistochemistry. Sera from patients were tested for bacterial antibodies using both Western blots and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Results: Only sera from patients with **ulcerative colitis** gave specific reactions with **Fusobacterium varium** in Western blot assays. The detection rate of specific bands was higher for patients with **ulcerative colitis** (61%) than for subjects with either Crohn's disease (13%) or healthy controls (29%) ($P < 0.001$ and $P=0.021$, respectively). The ELISA showed that the mean optical densities with extracts of F. varium as antigen were significantly higher for **ulcerative colitis** patients than for subjects with either Crohn's disease or healthy controls ($P < 0.001$). Immunohistochemical detection of F. varium in colonic mucosa was significantly higher in patients with **ulcerative colitis** (84%) than for subjects with either Crohn's disease (16%) or other controls (3-13%) ($P < 0.001$). Conclusions: **Fusobacterium varium** bacteria were present in a significant number of patients with active **ulcerative colitis**, and should be tested in therapeutic trials in order to confirm the causal relationship between F. varium and **ulcerative colitis**.

AN 2002:539792 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200539792

TI **Fusobacterium varium** localized in the colonic mucosa of patients with **ulcerative colitis** stimulates species-specific antibody.

AU Ohkusa, Toshifumi; Sato, Nobuhiro (1); Ogihara, Tatuo; Morita, Koji; Ogawa, Masayuki; Okayasu, Isao
CS (1) Department of Gastroenterology, Juntendo University, School of Medicine, 2-1-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo, 113-8421: nsato@med.juntendo.ac.jp Japan

SO Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, (August, 2002) Vol. 17, No. 8, pp. 849-853. http://www.blackwell-science.com/jgh. print.
ISSN: 0815-9319.
DT Article
LA English

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 9 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AN 2002:519319 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200519319

TI **Fusobacterium varium** localized in the colonic mucosa of patients with **ulcerative colitis** stimulates species-specific antibody.

AU Ohkusa, Toshifumi (1); Sato, Nobuhiro; Miwa, Hiroto; Ogihara, Tatsuo; Terai, Takeshi; Kobayashi, Osamu; Morita, Koji; Ogawa, Masayuki; Okayasu, Isao
CS (1) Tokyo Japan

SO Gastroenterology, (April, 2002) Vol. 122, No. 4 Suppl. 1, pp. A-268. http://www.gastrojournal.org/. print.
Meeting Info.: Digestive Disease Week and the 103rd Annual Meeting of the American Gastroenterological Association San Francisco, CA, USA May 19-22, 2002
ISSN: 0016-5085.
DT Conference

LA English

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
AB Compns. for treatment of **ulcerative colitis** comprising a drug which can selectively kill **Fusobacterium varium** cells, or a drug which can neutralize the toxin produced by F. varium cells, a method for screening such a drug, a method for treating a patient with the disease, a vaccine for the disease, a diagnostic drug, a diagnostic method, an exptl. model for the disease and an exptl. animal for the disease are described. For example, the susceptibility of antimicrobial agents to F. varium was found to be in following order: tetracycline > penicillin > metronidazole > imipenem > amoxicillin, cefmetazole, ampicillin, fosfomycin, chloramphenicol. The bacteria was found to be resistant to clarithromycin, erythromycin, streptomycin, kanamycin and gentamycin.
AN 2002:946837 CAPLUS
DN 138:11422
TI Therapeutic agent for **ulcerative colitis**
IN Sato, Nobuhiro; Okusa, Toshifumi; Okayasu, Isao
PA Nobuhiro Sato, Japan
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002187152	A1	20021212	US 2001-931951	20010820
	JP 2002363099	A2	20021218	JP 2001-172189	20010607
PRAI	JP 2001-172189	A	20010607		

L5 ANSWER 4 OF 9 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
AB Background: Microbial agents are a possible cause of **ulcerative colitis**. We have previously reported evidence of bacteria invading the colonic mucosa of patients with **ulcerative colitis**. We have isolated bacteria from inflamed colonic mucosa, examined the localization of the species in the mucosa, and assayed for serum antibodies to the bacteria. Methods: Cohorts of 31 per group were enrolled from patients with active **ulcerative colitis**, Crohn's disease, ischemic colitis, and colon adenomas. A group of 31 healthy controls were also studied. The presence of bacteria in biopsies of patients with **ulcerative colitis** was analyzed by both isolation and immunohistochemistry. Sera from patients were tested for bacterial antibodies using both Western blots and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Results: Only sera from patients with **ulcerative colitis** gave specific reactions with **Fusobacterium varium** in Western blot assays. The detection rate of specific bands was higher for patients with **ulcerative colitis** (61%) than for subjects with either Crohn's disease (13%) or healthy controls (29%) ($P < 0.001$ and $P = 0.021$, respectively). The ELISA showed that the mean optical densities with extracts of F. varium as antigen were significantly higher for **ulcerative colitis** patients than for subjects with either Crohn's disease or healthy controls ($P < 0.001$). Immunohistochemical detection of F. varium in colonic mucosa was significantly higher in patients with **ulcerative colitis** (84%) than for subjects with either Crohn's disease (16%) or other controls (3-13%) ($P < 0.001$). Conclusions: **Fusobacterium varium** bacteria were present in a significant number of patients with active **ulcerative colitis**, and should be tested in therapeutic trials in order to confirm the causal relationship between F. varium and **ulcerative colitis**. .COPYRGT. 2002 Blackwell Publishing Asia Pty Ltd.
AN 2002339906 EMBASE

TI **Fusobacterium varium** localized in the colonic mucosa of patients with **ulcerative colitis** stimulates species-specific antibody.
AU Ohkusa T.; Sato N.; Ogihara T.; Morita K.; Ogawa M.; Okayasu I.
CS Dr. N. Sato, Department of Gastroenterology, Juntendo University, School of Medicine, 2-1-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-8421, Japan. nsato@med.juntendo.ac.jp
SO Journal of Gastroenterology and Hepatology, (2002) 17/8 (849-853). Refs: 27
ISSN: 0815-9319 CODEN: JGHEEO
CY Australia
DT Journal; Article
FS 004 Microbiology
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
048 Gastroenterology
LA English
SL English

L5 ANSWER 5 OF 9 MEDLINE
AB BACKGROUND: Bacteria are implicated in certain forms of model chronic colitis but the identity and role of bacteria in human **ulcerative colitis** (UC) are uncertain. AIMS: To isolate pathogenic bacteria from inflamed mucosa of patients with UC, to examine whether the bacteria have a toxin to Vero cells, and to determine whether the toxin induces UC-like lesions in animals. METHODS: Bacteria were isolated from UC patients and supernatants from cultures were filtered and tested for cytotoxicity to Vero cells. Bacterial cells producing the cytotoxic supernatants were examined by polymerase chain reaction for verotoxin genes. Culture supernatants of cytotoxic strains were examined by high performance liquid chromatography for organic acid concentrations. Mice were given enemas containing organic acid at the mean concentration in the supernatants of cytotoxic strains to ascertain whether colonic lesions appear in UC. RESULTS: Only supernatants from cultures of **Fusobacterium varium** killed Vero cells. Bacterial cells lacked verotoxin genes. Bacterial culture supernatants contained high concentrations of n-butyric acid and the mean concentration (32 mmol/l) was cytotoxic to Vero cells. Twenty four hours after mice were given enemas containing either butyric acid or F varium culture supernatants, colonic ulcers with crypt abscesses, inflammatory cell infiltration, and apoptotic changes were observed. CONCLUSIONS: Butyric acid in culture supernatants from cultures of F varium caused UC-like lesions in mice. This study indicates that F varium may be one of the elusive pathogenic factors in UC.
AN 2003004469 IN-PROCESS
DN 22365798 PubMed ID: 12477765
TI Induction of experimental **ulcerative colitis** by **Fusobacterium varium** isolated from colonic mucosa of patients with **ulcerative colitis**.
AU Ohkusa T; Okayasu I; Ogihara T; Morita K; Ogawa M; Sato N
CS Department of Gastroenterology, Juntendo University, School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan.
SO GUT, (2003 Jan) 52 (1) 79-83.
Journal code: 2985108R. ISSN: 0017-5749.
CY England: United Kingdom
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS IN-PROCESS; NONINDEXED; Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ED Entered STN: 20030105
Last Updated on STN: 20030105

L5 ANSWER 6 OF 9 MEDLINE
AB BACKGROUND: Microbial agents are a possible cause of **ulcerative colitis**. We have previously reported evidence of bacteria invading

the colonic mucosa of patients with **ulcerative colitis**. We have isolated bacteria from inflamed colonic mucosa, examined the localization of the species in the mucosa, and assayed for serum antibodies to the bacteria. METHODS: Cohorts of 31 per group were enrolled from patients with active **ulcerative colitis**, Crohn's disease, ischemic colitis, and colon adenomas. A group of 31 healthy controls were also studied. The presence of bacteria in biopsies of patients with **ulcerative colitis** was analyzed by both isolation and immunohistochemistry. Sera from patients were tested for bacterial antibodies using both Western blots and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). RESULTS: Only sera from patients with **ulcerative colitis** gave specific reactions with **Fusobacterium varium** in Western blot assays. The detection rate of specific bands was higher for patients with **ulcerative colitis** (61%) than for subjects with either Crohn's disease (13%) or healthy controls (29%) ($P < 0.001$ and $P = 0.021$, respectively). The ELISA showed that the mean optical densities with extracts of F. varium as antigen were significantly higher for **ulcerative colitis** patients than for subjects with either Crohn's disease or healthy controls ($P < 0.001$). Immunohistochemical detection of F. varium in colonic mucosa was significantly higher in patients with **ulcerative colitis** (84%) than for subjects with either Crohn's disease (16%) or other controls (3-13%) ($P < 0.001$). CONCLUSIONS: **Fusobacterium varium** bacteria were present in a significant number of patients with active **ulcerative colitis**, and should be tested in therapeutic trials in order to confirm the causal relationship between F. varium and **ulcerative colitis**.

AN 2002410989 MEDLINE
DN 22155263 PubMed ID: 12164960
TI **Fusobacterium varium** localized in the colonic mucosa of patients with **ulcerative colitis** stimulates species-specific antibody.
AU Ohkusa Toshifumi; Sato Nobuhiro; Ogihara Tatuo; Morita Koji; Ogawa Masayuki; Okayasu Isao
CS Department of Gastroenterology, Juntendo University, School of Medicine, Tokyo, Japan.
SO JOURNAL OF GASTROENTEROLOGY AND HEPATOLOGY, (2002 Aug) 17 (8) 849-53. Journal code: 8607909. ISSN: 0815-9319.
CY Australia
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200211
ED Entered STN: 20020808
Last Updated on STN: 20021212
Entered Medline: 20021119

L5 ANSWER 7 OF 9 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 ISI (R)
AB Background: Microbial agents are a possible cause of **ulcerative colitis**. We have previously reported evidence of bacteria invading the colonic mucosa of patients with **ulcerative colitis**. We have isolated bacteria from inflamed colonic mucosa, examined the localization of the species in the mucosa, and assayed for serum antibodies to the bacteria.

Methods: Cohorts of 31 per group were enrolled from patients with active **ulcerative colitis**, Crohn's disease, ischemic colitis, and colon adenomas. A group of 31 healthy controls were also studied. The presence of bacteria in biopsies of patients with **ulcerative colitis** was analyzed by both isolation and immunohistochemistry. Sera from patients were tested for bacterial antibodies using both Western blots and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA).

Results: Only sera from patients with **ulcerative**

colitis gave specific reactions with **Fusobacterium varium** in Western blot assays. The detection rate of specific bands was higher for patients with **ulcerative colitis** (61%) than for subjects with either Crohn's disease (13%) or healthy controls (29%) ($P < 0.001$ and $P = 0.021$, respectively). The ELISA showed that the mean optical densities with extracts of F. varium as antigen were significantly higher for **ulcerative colitis** patients than for subjects with either Crohn's disease or healthy controls ($P < 0.001$). Immunohistochemical detection of F. varium in colonic mucosa was significantly higher in patients with **ulcerative colitis** (84%) than for subjects with either Crohn's disease (16%) or other controls (3-13%) ($P < 0.001$).

Conclusions: **Fusobacterium varium** bacteria were present in a significant number of patients with active **ulcerative colitis**, and should be tested in therapeutic trials in order to confirm the causal relationship between F. varium and **ulcerative colitis**. (C) 2002 Blackwell Publishing Asia Pty Ltd.

AN 2002:672177 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: 581GB
TI **Fusobacterium varium** localized in the colonic mucosa of patients with **ulcerative colitis** stimulates species-specific antibody
AU Ohkusa T; Sato N (Reprint); Ogihara T; Morita K; Ogawa M; Okayasu I
CS Juntendo Univ, Sch Med, Dept Gastroenterol, Bunkyo Ku, 2-1-1 Hongo, Tokyo 1138421, Japan (Reprint); Juntendo Univ, Sch Med, Dept Gastroenterol, Bunkyo Ku, Tokyo 1138421, Japan; Kyorin Univ, Sch Hlth Sci, Dept Microbiol, Hachioji, Tokyo, Japan; Kawasaki City Inst Publ Hlth, Kawasaki, Kanagawa, Japan; Kitasato Univ, Sch Med, Dept Pathol, Sagamihara, Kanagawa 228, Japan
CYA Japan
SO JOURNAL OF GASTROENTEROLOGY AND HEPATOLOGY, (AUG 2002) Vol. 17, No. 8, pp. 849-853.
Publisher: BLACKWELL PUBLISHING ASIA, 54 UNIVERSITY ST, P O BOX 378, CARLTON, VICTORIA 3053, AUSTRALIA.
ISSN: 0815-9319.
DT Article; Journal
LA English
REC Reference Count: 27
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS

L5 ANSWER 8 OF 9 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2003 ISI (R)
AN 2002:416207 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: 548AW
TI **Fusobacterium varium** localized in the colonic mucosa of patients with **ulcerative colitis** stimulates species-specific antibody
AU Ohkusa T (Reprint); Sato N; Miwa H; Ogihara T; Terai T; Kobayashi O; Morita K; Ogawa M; Okayasu I
SO GASTROENTEROLOGY, (APR 2002) Vol. 122, No. 4, Supp. [1], pp. A268-A268. MA M1092.
Publisher: W B SAUNDERS CO, INDEPENDENCE SQUARE WEST CURTIS CENTER, STE 300, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106-3399 USA.
ISSN: 0016-5085.
DT Conference; Journal
LA English
REC Reference Count: 0

L5 ANSWER 9 OF 9 USPATFULL
AB Disclosed are pharmaceutical compositions of treatment for a patient with **ulcerative colitis** comprising a drug which can selectively kill **Fusobacterium varium** cells, or a drug which can neutralize the toxin produced by **Fusobacterium varium** cells, a method for screening such a drug, a method for treating a patient with the disease, a vaccine for the disease, a

diagnostic drug, a diagnostic method, an experimental model for the disease and an experimental animal for the disease.

AN 2002:329473 USPATFULL

TI Therapeutic agent for **ulcerative colitis**

IN Sato, Nobuhiro, Tokyo, JAPAN
Okusa, Toshifumi, Tokyo, JAPAN
Okayasu, Isao, Sagamihara-Shi, JAPAN

PA Nobuhiro SATO, Suginami-Ku, JAPAN (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 2002187152 A1 20021212

AI US 2001-931951 A1 20010820 (9)

PRAI JP 2001-172189 20010607

DT Utility

FS APPLICATION

LREP OBLON SPIVAK MCCLELLAND MAIER & NEUSTADT PC, FOURTH FLOOR, 1755 JEFFERSON DAVIS HIGHWAY, ARLINGTON, VA, 22202

CLMN Number of Claims: 15

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1

DRWN No Drawings

LN.CNT 318

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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